

GARRISON TELLS WOOD NOT TO LET T. R. SPEAK AGAIN

Expresses His Disapproval That
Opportunity Was Given at the
Plattsburgh Military Camp
for Sensational Speech.

COLONEL IS QUICK TO REPLY

Shoulders Entire Responsibility
—Secretary Knew for Three
Weeks That He Had Been
Asked and Nothing Was Said
About Limiting Remarks.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Secretary Garrison today telegraphed Major-General Leonard Wood expressing his disapproval that opportunity was given at the Plattsburgh military camp at Plattsburgh, N. Y., for Colonel Roosevelt's sensational speech of yesterday and directing nothing similar should be permitted at any of the other camps.

New York, Aug. 26.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, advised of Secretary Garrison's telegram to Major-General Leonard Wood, today said that he was entirely responsible for his own remarks at Plattsburgh. He also said he considered the secretary had no right to criticize General Wood. Colonel Roosevelt's remarks were contained in a statement. It read as follows:

"Nearly three weeks ago it was announced in the public press, the statement being carried prominently in every big newspaper, that in addition to President Wilson and Secretary Garrison some scores of private citizens had been asked to go to Plattsburgh camp, where they were to be present for that speech and until yesterday General Wood had no more idea than Secretary Garrison what I was going to say. In the speech not only did I never mention the President, but I never mentioned the administration. I spoke purely of the nation; of the people of the United States."

"I spoke on the assumption that the men who paid their expenses in order to go to this camp were citizens deeply interested in the welfare of their country; men who knew that the greatest value of this camp lies not in the month's training to each of the two or three thousand college students and business men, but in the object lesson afforded in teaching our people what this nation should do for all her sons by teaching them in time of peace how to do their duty by the nation in time of war."

"If the administration had displayed one-tenth the spirit and energy in holding Germany and Mexico to account for the murder of American men, women and children that it is now displaying in the endeavor to prevent our people from being taught the need of preparations to prevent the repetition of such murders in the future, it would be rendering a service to the people of this country."

"General Wood issued orders that attendance at my speech was not required of any man that it was optional to come or not, orders which at once established the fact that he had no responsibility for the speech. It was delivered outside the line of tents and one-half the audience was made up of men and women from the surrounding country."

The colonel seemed perturbed at the idea that his own remarks might reflect in any way upon the record of General Wood.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Major-General Leonard Wood, to-night declined to comment on the telegram he received from Secretary of War Garrison in connection with the address of Theodore Roosevelt delivered here last night.

"I have received instructions from the secretary of war," he said, "to allow no addresses to be made in these camps except on subjects directly affecting the technical military training, and, of course, these instructions will be rigidly complied with."

The Garrison telegram caused much discussion about the camp to-night. Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, issued a statement on the remarks of Mr. Roosevelt, regarding supporting the President in which he referred to Mr. Roosevelt's views as a "novel and reasonable doctrine."

INCOME TAX IN AUSTRALIA
Commonwealth's Plan to Cover \$20,000,000 Deficit Due to War.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Advice came to the state department through consular officials that the Australian government is contemplating the imposition of a heavy income tax, made necessary by war expenditures.

The commonwealth faces a deficit of at least \$20,000,000 this year, owing to the European war, partly due to falling off in trade and largely to raising and equipping troops for service under the British flag.

The proposed income tax law provides an exemption of income below \$70 a year. Two classes of rates are to be employed, one to apply to income resulting from personal effort and one for income from investments, rents and properties. On income of from \$2,500 up to \$5,000, the tax will be three per cent., and as the income increases the rate is increased until on income of \$25,000 the rate is more than 30 per cent.

The man who expects to move about the same time that your tenant will vacate, has commenced to read the "to let" ad.

ROOKIES SLEEP ON BEDS OF HAY

Amateur Soldiers at Plattsburgh
Get Taste of Real Army Life
in Defending the American Border.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The amateur soldiers attending the military camp of instruction here had a taste of real soldier life to-night. They had marched six miles into the country and pitched their tents for the night. Just when they had not comfortably settled they received orders to break camp and to march three miles farther.

It happened that the last camp was pitched near a big hay barn and the eight hundred men who were here to-night were made for the hay and many of the men secured hay upon which to sleep. Mayor John Purroy Mitchell of New York and Robert L. Bacon were the first to secure a hay mattress from the barn.

Secretary of War Garrison's telegram to Major-General Leonard Wood, called for by the speech of Col. Theodore Roosevelt Wednesday night, continued to be the chief topic of conversation at the camp. Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, who criticized Colonel Roosevelt in a statement last night, today said he wished to make it clear that he did not intend to criticize General Wood.

A week of war practice upon which the regiment of business and professional men at the camp of instruction embarked today constitutes a part of an elaborate theoretical war with a European power. According to the plan, the power recalled its ambassador on August 16 and the United States government ordered the concentration of the regular part of the regular army and one brigade of the New York militia at Albany. Troops of other coast States were ordered to the defense of harbor forts while border States were directed to assemble their troops along the frontier.

The reinforced by detachments of regular cavalry and field artillery and by the militia of central States.

War was theoretically declared by the American power yesterday and the commander of the first brigade at Plattsburgh received information that the Red army of invasion had crossed the Canadian border, seized the railroad junction at Malone, N. Y., and had taken the Blue army of defense of which the business men's regiment is a part decided to advance against the enemy at Rouses Point before he could be reinforced from Malheur. Between 5,000 and 6,000 men will figure in the maneuvers.

PUTS A QUIETUS ON BOY BURGLARS' CAREER OF CRIME

Youngsters Sent to Industrial
School for Remainder of
Their Minority after
Amazing Confession.

Middlebury, Aug. 26.—Glendon Tutthill of Elmore and George Archer of Woodbury, about 15 years of age, were sentenced today by Judge Donovan to spend the remainder of their minority in the industrial school at Vergennes.

They pleaded guilty to breaking into the station at Jeffersonville, a club house at Rutland, the Pittsford station, the residence of Rollin Hubbard in Granville and the Central Vermont railway station at East Granville, the latter break being made last Friday night. They were taken to Vergennes today by Deputy Sheriff V. J. Sanford.

Previous to his arrest the Tutthill boy was out on probation, with a suspended sentence hanging over him for burglary committed last spring at the railroad stations in Hardwick, Wolcott and Morrisville on the St. J. & L. C. road, and the looting of the postoffice at Wolcott.

With their arrest a series of recent robberies has been cleared up, the Tutthill boy confessing to a career in crime amazing for one of his years. The Archer boy refused to talk.

Deputy Sheriff Sanford traced the two young desperadoes to Rochester. In Granville he met a man by the name of Stone, as told in the Free Press Tuesday morning, who had seen the two boys. Stone went with the officer to identify the boys. In Elmore, the Tutthill boy was taken into custody at his home.

With their prisoner, Sheriff Sanford and Stone found Archer in a hut occupied by an aged man in the woods at Woodbury.

Still confined to Sheriff Sanford during the return trip to the Addison county jail here to the robberies enumerated above. At the residence of Rollin Hubbard at Granville the boys recovered a revolver. They were discovered and shots were exchanged, the Tutthill boy being wounded in one hand.

At the Pittsford station, the Tutthill boy said, they broke into several boxes of freight, securing stationery and afterward walked to Brandon. From there they walked across the mountains to Granville. Their presence in the railroad station at midnight Friday was discovered and a party of citizens gave chase. The boys managed to get away, however, and the next day four tramps, who were supposed to be implicated in the robbery, were taken from a freight train at Waterbury. Nothing was proved against the four men and they were given long sentences at the house of correction for tramping.

BANK CASHIER EMBEZZLER

George Roger of Canaan, (Conn.), National Confesses \$5,500 Theft.

Canaan, Conn., Aug. 27.—George Roger, cashier of the Canaan National bank, was arrested today charged with embezzlement of about \$5,500 of the bank's funds. He confessed the shortage to Vice-President Henry B. Ives of the bank yesterday, it was stated. He was taken to Hartford for arraignment before U. S. Commissioner Carroll.

Roger is about 60 years old, married and has a family. He came here seven years ago from Millerton, N. Y., where he had been postmaster. He is chairman of the democratic town committee.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INCOME TAX ARE SHORT AGAIN

Fall \$42,000,000 below Amount
Estimated by Framers of
Law—Internal Revenue
Breaks Record.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The greatest total of internal revenue receipts in the history of the government with income tax from individuals, nevertheless, \$42,000,000 under the amount estimated by the framers of the income tax law when it was enacted, were recorded in the annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue to-day. The aggregate receipts during the fiscal year ended June 30, including the corporation and individual income taxes, reached \$415,000,000 against \$350,000,000 for the previous year.

Corporations paid in \$24,143,220 and individuals \$41,068,105, a total of \$65,211,325. This is an increase of \$5,925,420 over the previous year, which, however, embraced only 10 months. The returns approximated the estimates made last year by the internal revenue bureau, which figured the 1915 revenue at \$400,000,000 each from the corporation and individual tax. In Congress, when the law was enacted, the framers of the bill announced that for the fiscal year 1915, the corporation tax revenue would be \$30,000,000 and income tax \$30,000,000, the latter being double the actual collection from that source.

At the capital to-day it was explained that the world-wide depression on account of the war in 1914 partly explained the falling off from the original estimate and that while the framers of the law figured that there were at least 100 people in the United States with incomes of \$10,000 or more there were only 41 having such incomes.

Of the \$41,068,105 income tax from individuals the normal tax produced \$15,000,000 while for the larger incomes the returns show: From incomes between \$50,000 and \$60,000, \$4,068,073; \$60,000 and \$75,000, \$2,485,495; \$75,000 and \$100,000, \$2,769,431; \$100,000 to \$250,000, \$2,943,781; \$250,000 to \$500,000, \$2,328,421; above \$500,000, revenue \$6,490,041, the accepted figures in compromise making up the total.

New York, with \$10,221,507 corporation tax revenue and \$17,417,533 from individuals, produced the greatest federal income tax revenue of all the States; Pennsylvania was next with \$17,133,132 corporation and \$4,642,557 individual; Illinois third, with \$2,983,527 corporation and \$2,670,459 individual; Massachusetts fourth with \$1,833,067 corporation and \$2,683,084 individual; and Ohio fifth, with \$2,536,068 corporation and \$1,489,491 individual. None of the other States reached the \$2,000,000 mark in either corporation or individual income revenue.

Under the emergency revenue law enacted last October the treasury collected \$22,068,126.

The ordinary internal revenue collections exclusive of those from the emergency revenue law of last year, as compared with the previous fiscal year, show the following decrease in distilled spirits, \$16,924,163; tobacco, \$2,516,882; fermented liquor, \$6,465,246, a net decrease of more than \$25,000,000.

INNOVATION AT SING SING.

Chair at Execution.

Ossining, Aug. 27.—An innovation planned to mitigate the horrors of the death chamber were put into effect to-day at the execution of Karl Drankiewicz in Sing Sing prison. In the past men who have gone to the chair have had the instrument of death in view for their last few steps. To-day a piece of cloth had been hung so that the chair was hidden from the condemned man's sight and he could not see it without turning his head as he took his seat.

Drankiewicz was one of a gang in the New York East Side who lured foreigners to rooms on the pretense of getting them jobs and then drugged and robbed them. One of their victims died.

FRANCE TO KEEP COINS.

No Traveler Will Be Allowed to Carry Them Off.

Paris, Aug. 27.—Every traveler leaving France hereafter will be required to declare the amount of gold and silver coins he possesses. If more than 50 francs \$100 he will be compelled to exchange the excess for paper money, under a decree issued to-day by the finance minister, Alexandre Ribot.

This action resulted from an investigation of the scarcity of silver coin, particularly in the frontier regions. It was found that silver coins were being collected systematically or exported. Even copper and nickel were sought and exchanged at a premium.

It has been suggested unofficially that for the purpose of preventing hoarding during the war the government should announce its intention of issuing a new series of coins after the conclusion of peace, demoralizing those now in circulation.

GOVERNORS FOR DEFENSE.

Conference Adjourns to Meet Next Year in Salt Lake City.

Boston, Aug. 27.—After discussion of the naval and military resources of the country, in which it was generally agreed that the United States was not adequately prepared against foreign invasion, the conference of governors ended its annual sessions to-day. No resolutions on the subject were proposed but several of the executives said they felt certain that all the governors would return to their States with the intention of demanding from Congressmen support in any program for strengthening the forces of defense.

The governors chose Salt Lake City as the place for next year's meeting and elected the governor of Utah, William Spry, as chairman of the executive committee. Former Governor John Franklin Fort of New Jersey was again chosen treasurer, and Miles C. Riley of Madison, Wis., was re-elected secretary.

The discussion to-day was prefaced by remarks from Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, speaker, not in behalf of the administration but as a member of it. He said, Secretary Redfield urged restraint of speech and sobriety of thought in what he termed these trying times. "With that spirit of restraint," he added, "should we not be ready for any emergency of any kind that may arise? Should we not at least have the tools ready, not for offense but for defense of our nation?"

FIRE AT PRESIDIO TAKES LIVES OF GENERAL'S FAMILY

Mrs. John J. Pershing and Three
Children Suffocated and Burned
in Officers' Quarters, San
Francisco.

BOY OF FIVE, SOLE SURVIVOR
City's Fire Chief Criticizes Presidio's Equipment and System
as Inadequate and Antiquated
—Nine Deaths from Flames
at Post in Last Three Years.

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—Warren Pershing, five years old, will be the only member of Brig.-General John J. Pershing's family to welcome the officer when he returns from El Paso. Mrs. Pershing and the three other children, Mary Margaret, Anne and Helen, were suffocated and burned in a fire which early to-day consumed their quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco.

General Pershing, commanding troops on the Mexican border, left El Paso, when informed of the fire. He will arrive here Sunday. United States Senator Francis E. Warren, father of Mrs. Pershing, will come from Cheyenne, Wyo.

Warren was being cared for to-night by nurses at the Letterman General hospital at the Presidio. He was taken there to-day when he was picked up unconscious on the floor of his bedroom by rescuers who crawled through the burning house searching for Mrs. Pershing and her four children. Warren revived quickly. The others were dead when the rescuers reached them, suffocated and their heads, hands and feet burned. Explosion of a night lamp is believed to have caused the tragedy.

Mrs. Walter O. Russell, a relative, wife of Lieutenant Russell, 21st infantry, and her maid leaped from the porch roof to the ground throwing Mrs. Russell's two children down to safety.

Mrs. Pershing and her children were to have left here within a week to join General Pershing at El Paso, where a home to receive them had been prepared by him.

The lives of Mrs. Pershing and her children might have been saved if more fire apparatus at the Presidio had been available. The Presidio, had been summoned immediately, said Chief Thomas Murphy of the San Francisco fire department, in a statement criticizing the Presidio's fire equipment and system as inadequate and antiquated. In the last three years there have been nine deaths by fire at the Presidio.

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RACES AT FAIR HAVEN.

Both Events Won in Straight Heats—4,000 on the Stands.

Rutland, Aug. 27.—Both races at Fair Haven to-day were decided in straight heats, but this did not detract from the interest in the events and the trials for second and third places on the card were especially interesting. More than 4,000 people were on the stands. The summaries:

2:24 PACE, PURSE \$400.
Minnie Directly, b. m. (Woodrow) 1 1
Henry Jacobs, b. g. (McParland) 2 2

2:25 TROT, PURSE \$400.
Baron Melvon, b. g. (Sheldon) 1 1
Moto Volo, b. s. (Lange) 2 2

2:26 TROT, PURSE \$400.
Baron Melvon, b. g. (Sheldon) 1 1
Moto Volo, b. s. (Lange) 2 2

2:27 TROT, PURSE \$400.
Baron Melvon, b. g. (Sheldon) 1 1
Moto Volo, b. s. (Lange) 2 2

2:28 TROT, PURSE \$400.
Baron Melvon, b. g. (Sheldon) 1 1
Moto Volo, b. s. (Lange) 2 2

2:29 TROT, PURSE \$400.
Baron Melvon, b. g. (Sheldon) 1 1
Moto Volo, b. s. (Lange) 2 2

2:30 TROT, PURSE \$400.
Baron Melvon, b. g. (Sheldon) 1 1
Moto Volo, b. s. (Lange) 2 2

2:31 TROT, PURSE \$400.
Baron Melvon, b. g. (Sheldon) 1 1
Moto Volo, b. s. (Lange) 2 2

2:32 TROT, PURSE \$400.
Baron Melvon, b. g. (Sheldon) 1 1
Moto Volo, b. s. (Lange) 2 2

2:33 TROT, PURSE \$400.
Baron Melvon, b. g. (Sheldon) 1 1
Moto Volo, b. s. (Lange) 2 2

2:34 TROT, PURSE \$400.
Baron Melvon, b. g. (Sheldon) 1 1
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2:36 TROT, PURSE \$400.
Baron Melvon, b. g. (Sheldon) 1 1
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2:38 TROT, PURSE \$400.
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2:41 TROT, PURSE \$400.
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Moto Volo, b. s. (Lange) 2 2

2:42 TROT, PURSE \$400.
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Moto Volo, b. s. (Lange) 2 2

2:43 TROT, PURSE \$400.
Baron Melvon, b. g. (Sheldon) 1 1
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BURGALAR ON THE RUN DROPS SACK FILLED WITH LOOT

Thought Mill Superintendent's
House at Rutland Empty—
Painter Chases Him
Away.

EX-GERMAN OFFICER'S Models Include an Unsinkable Ship.

Washington, Aug. 26.—A group of army and navy officers and civilian officials, expert in ordnance and equipment, were entertained for several hours yesterday by Count von Lyнар in a demonstration of military inventions. Count von Lyнар is a German, who served several years in the army, and was an observer of the war between Japan and Russia. He is now an American citizen, and has offered his inventions to the United States for the national defense.

The most important idea presented was a plan for an unsinkable battleship embodying triple-plating such as are now in use in the German navy, but with added elements of protection. The general scheme is understood to be a cellular structure with steel plates and a sheathing within the cells of short timbers placed otherwise toward the direction of an approaching torpedo or shell. It was asserted that tests had shown that this design would be effective against any torpedo attack now known.

An infantry kit devised by Count von Lyнар has been adopted by one of the allies and is said to be better than that now in use in the United States army. Its weight is twenty-two pounds, and it enables the soldier to carry 100 rounds of ammunition, trenching tool, dog tag, overcoat, bayonet, sword, haversack, canteen, extra suit of underwear, extra shoes, field stove and seven days' supply.

Another device was a pontoon bridge which does away with the pontoons now generally used. Instead of requiring 500 men and an hour and a half to build, and 20 wagons to transport, Count von Lyнар asserted that he had determined that with 15 men he could in half an hour lay a bridge 1,000 feet long.

Navy and army lanterns that can be lighted without lifting the globe were shown; also an auto-hoist-car for use on land or water; a patented lagoon and a detachable horsehoe. He also had designs for an armored car, 50 feet long, which by the employment of sliding plates, drawn out to the right and left, would shelter the 36 men it carried.

GOVERNORS REVIEW M. N. G.

Milliamen Demonstrate Preparedness before 200,000 Other Citizens.

Boston, Aug. 26.—A demonstration of the preparedness for active military service of the Massachusetts militia in the National Guard was given before the visiting governors and some two hundred thousand citizens to-day in a parade of the entire State militia through the streets of the city. Yesterday the governors saw the maneuvers of part of the nation's naval arm. To-morrow they will consider the general topic of "Preparedness and Defense."

Governor Walsh headed to-day's parade as commander-in-chief of the State's forces. The visiting governors and other members followed in automobiles. Later they joined Governor Walsh on the reviewing stand and watched the troops march by. The soldiers were in light marching order, without knapsack or other heavy accoutrements.

Before the parade the governors held their fourth session for the presentation and discussion of papers, the day being devoted to the treatment of prisoners and capital punishment.

A statement by former Governor Blaine of South Carolina that "when such are

CHARLEVOIX CENTER OF BELGIUM'S IRON INDUSTRY

Forge-and-Foundry City Captured by Germans Early
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Washington, Aug. 27.—Charlevoix is among the highly important forge-and-foundry cities which have been brought behind the invading German lines. The following description of this widely famed industrial district was issued by the National Geographic society to-day.

"Charlevoix, captured by the Germans at the outbreak of the war, was the center of the Belgian iron industry. Situated in the midst of a district rich in coal and iron, where there was an abundance of cheap, thrifty, industrious labor, the little city made its products known throughout Europe, South America and the New East. More than 100,000 people found support in a surrounding area of 150 square miles, while 400,000 men were employed in the factories and foundries of Charlevoix."

"Against its broken skyline, the smoke of its furnaces first ascended day and night, and, close behind another freight train sped over the thick network of railroad in the hill country with an unending stream of metal material and manufactured ware. The highly developed railway net was, however, insufficient for the transport of the district's goods, much of which found its markets over the canals from Charlevoix to Brussels and to Mons, through the main arteries of the Scheldt basin to the port of Antwerp and to northern France."

"The coal mines around the city were operated at depths of 5,000 feet and more. The coal belt reaches in a long, narrow band, northeast-southwest, from northern Belgium into France. The bulk of the industry of the Charlevoix district were its smelter and iron-working factories. Here, within two miles of the city, the iron works of Couillet turned out one-third of all the cast iron produced in Belgium. Large nail factories, glass works both for blown and plate glass, and a number of lesser industries thrived. There was a large increase of immigration from northern France into the region, and the famous forest of Caesar's time was fast shrinking to a mere classical memory."

"Charlevoix was founded in 1596, and named after the willful sovereign, Charles II. of Spain, by its Spanish governor, Rodrigo. It lies upon the Sambre, and its communications with France and with the commercial centers of its own country are excellent. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, it became French and was fortified by the renowned Vauban. The little city twice withstood the might of William of Orange."

"There is a strong French element in the city's character. Many Frenchmen were in its mills and factories, and French peasant families grew much of the Charlevoix produce in the comparatively thin soils of the region. In 1894, it fell again into the hands of the French, later to become Dutch and finally Belgian. Wellington, the best-remembered war-lord among the Belgians, effected the reformation of the city in 1815. The Germans found the city's defenses negligible when they swept over the place in August, 1914."

TAFT HEAD OF UNITARIANS.
San Francisco, Aug. 27.—William Howard Taft, former president of the United States was today elected president of the general conference of Unitarian churches. He will hold office for the ensuing two years. Other officers were elected as follows: The Rev. Walter R. Greenman of Milwaukee, general secretary; Percy A. Atherton, Boston, treasurer. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York, the Rev. John Howard Lathrop of Brooklyn and the Rev. Richard B. Boyce of Buffalo were elected members of the church council.